

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
STUDY COMMITTEE**



**Indiana Legislative Services Agency  
200 W. Washington St., Suite 301  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2789**

**November, 1999**

# INDIANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## 1999

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# **Natural Resources Study Committee**

## **Membership Roster**

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### **Legislative Services Agency Staff**

**Bernadette Bartlett  
Fiscal Analyst for the Committee**

**Jeanette Adams  
Attorney for the Committee**

A copy of this report is available on the Internet. Reports, minutes, and notices are organized by committee. This report and other documents for this Committee can be accessed from the General Assembly Homepage at <http://www.state.in.us/legislative/>.

## **I. STATUTORY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DIRECTIVES**

IC 2-5-5-3 directs the Natural Resources Study Committee to:

- (1) Examine laws relating to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and recommend, when necessary, legislative changes designed to better serve the citizens of Indiana.
- (2) Advise and assist the IDNR in programming its activities and in developing a long-range plan for land acquisition, capital improvement, and development of facilities.
- (3) Oversee the Indiana Water Resource Management Program.

The Legislative Council assigned the following topics to the Committee to study:

- (1) flood plains and floodway regulations with respect to construction in Indiana; and
- (2) the need for a Forest Inventory Program in Indiana.

## **II. INTRODUCTION AND REASONS FOR STUDY**

IC 2-5-5-3 requires the Committee to conduct a continuing study of the laws relating to the Department of Natural Resources. The Committee is to consult with representatives of the Department and citizens of Indiana for the purpose of proposing legislation to accomplish the following:

- (a) repeal of outmoded or unnecessary laws;
- (b) consolidation and restatement of existing laws;
- (c) improved coordination of state laws with federal laws; and
- (d) addition or amendment of laws that will further the purpose for which the Department was created.

## **III. SUMMARY OF WORK PROGRAM**

The Committee met on the following dates at the following locations:

- 1: August 4, 1999, Fort Harrison State Park, Indianapolis
- 2: August 17 and 18, 1999, Brown County State Park, Nashville
- 3: September 1 and 2, 1999, Pokagon State Park, Angola
- 4: October 13 and 14, 1999, Indiana Dunes State Park, Chesterton
- 5: October 19, 1999, Russell Bellar Farm, Peru
- 6: October 25, 1999, Falls of the Ohio State Park, Clarksville

## **IV. SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY**

The Committee discussed the following issues:

**1. The Preservation of Cemeteries.** Indiana cemeteries represent the final, sacred resting places for generations of Hoosiers as well as historic gateways to the past. Many cemeteries have been desecrated. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), as the steward of Indiana's natural and cultural legacies, believes that cemeteries warrant special consideration and protection and recommends that: (1) The various laws pertaining to the interment of human remains be organized and coordinated so that they are more easily accessible and

understandable by the public and professionals; (2) A centralized cemetery data base be created as part of the current archeological and historic structures database maintained by the IDNR; (3) A set of standardized procedures should be established to govern orderly and respectful disinterment, removal, and re-interment of human remains. The procedures should be conducted with the oversight of trained professionals.

The Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana recommended that: (1) Sellers disclose where human remains are buried when property is transferred and record this information at the county level; (2) Only next of kin may remove buried bodies. (3) A buffer area of at least 100 feet should be established surrounding grave sites. If development is conducted, the development plan must be submitted to the IDNR for approval. Accidental disturbances of grave sites would trigger a plan review, similar to existing law; (4) A public-private partnership within each county, consisting of cemetery owners or township trustees, historical societies, and local officials, should establish a catalog of all cemeteries. The State Legislature should set a goal of having a survey, plat, and record of all cemeteries by 2003; (5) The IDNR would not be responsible to record, but would be responsible for maintaining a central registry to certify that the information is accurate.

**2. Endangered Species.** Approximately 550 species in Indiana, or 85% of wildlife species, are non game. The state lists 85 species as endangered and 44 as rare in Indiana. The income tax checkoff began in 1982 and raises approximately \$380,00 each year with over 42,000 contributors. The average contribution is \$9.13 with 2.6% of eligible income tax payers participating. The river otter reintroduction was funded by donations. The Hoosier Environmental Council would like to see the IDNR provide funding for the endangered species program within its budget.

**3. Historic Bridges.** The Historic Landmarks Foundation supports the preservation of historic bridges. The IDNR is the caretaker of the state's heritage. In 1987, the General Assembly provided \$500 for the preservation of each historic bridge. Since 1987, the funding has been increased to \$1,250. Historic bridges are economically important in areas such as Parke County. Counties can accumulate funds over a period of several years to be used to match federal dollars that are available for historic bridge preservation. Approximately 96 covered bridges exist in Indiana; 52 are listed in state or national registers as historic bridges. Metal, iron, and masonry bridges, though historic, have not received the attention and funding that covered bridges have, and, consequently, more than half of these bridges have been destroyed. The Foundation would like to support non-covered bridges in the same fashion as covered bridges.

Representatives of county government expressed concerns pertaining to the preservation of historic bridges. Counties are charged with providing for the safety and health of the citizens. Although many counties support preservation efforts, restoration is not the least expensive alternative for counties. Counties have to build new bridges on well-traveled roads because these roads must have weight limits of 20 tons, double lanes, and no dangerous curves. Saving all of the historic bridges might be impractical for the safety of citizens. Additionally, the restoration may involve maintenance costs that would not be necessary with new bridges.

**4. Municipal Regulation of Swimming in Lake Michigan.** Michigan City would like to regulate swimming in Lake Michigan and to take some action against those that go into dangerous waters. The Lake is dangerous and changes from a calm to turbulent body full of dangerous rip

currents. Local residents know about the dangers; visitors, however, are often unfamiliar with the Lake's dangers and sometimes do not heed the City's warnings. In addition to swimmers drowning, swimming in dangerous waters also puts the life guards and dive teams at risk. The City has no authority to remove swimmers from the lake.

The IDNR patrols for boating violations, but not for swimming violations. There is no law against swimming in the Lake. Local swimmers do not want to be unduly regulated. Other coastal areas do not limit surfers or swimmers or the equipment that they use. Experienced swimmers may be at less risk than the inexperienced.

**5. Fossil Removal from IDNR Property.** The IDNR does not permit the removal of nonrenewable resources from IDNR properties. In recent years many plants have been removed from IDNR properties for commercial purposes. Grape vines, for example, are collected in order to produce wreaths. Ferns and ginseng have also been removed. The collection of certain species depletes the land of the resources. Fossils are not a renewable resource and should not be removed from IDNR property. The IDNR has issued permits that allow a minimal amount of fossils to be removed for research purposes by university personnel. Some amateur paleontologists believe that fossils need to be collected because they will deteriorate if they are left out in the elements. Fossil collectors would like to be able to obtain a permit that would allow them to collect fossils. The IDNR offered to review its policy to see if professionals such as members of an association should be able to obtain a permit to remove fossils under certain conditions if there is a scientific need. If the associations ensemble a project that could be monitored, the IDNR may be able to issue permits.

**6. Shooting Preserves.** An individual must obtain a license in order to establish a shooting preserve. The shooting preserve must be located on a contiguous tract of land of at least 100 acres and not more than 640. The shooting preserve may propagate and offer for hunting the following animals: pheasant, quail, chukar, partridges, and properly marked mallard ducks, and other species that the Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) determines by rule. The IDNR has not authorized any other species by rule.

Some owners of a hunting preserves would like to see the maximum acreage on a shooting preserve law deleted. Additionally, some owners propose adding white tail deer to the list of animals that can be hunted on a shooting preserve. Adding white tail deer to the list would extend the hunting season for deer from October 1, 1999, through January 2, 2000, for the current season, to September 1 through April 30. Exotic deer may be hunted at any time. Before owners fence additional acres, they would like to be assured that their operations are not against the law because fencing is expensive.

Opponents of the proposal, which includes the IDNR, cited the following reasons why white tail deer should not be included in shooting preserves: preserves may provide a breeding ground for disease which could spread to the wild population; shooting of animals in an enclosed area is immoral, unethical, and comparable to "canned" hunting; deer bred in preserves may not contain the genetics needed to survive and thrive in the wild; owners of preserves can not guarantee that the animals on the preserve will not be released into the wild; deer raised on preserves can be tame because they are raised like cattle; enforcing of the law could be difficult for law enforcement; and allowing for the hunting of deer in preserves will feed the anti-hunting movement.

**7. Oil and Gas Environmental Fund and Orphan Equipment Salvage.** The Environmental Fund was established in 1998 to be used for one of four purposes: (1) to plug abandoned wells (or wells that are no longer bonded); (2) to mitigate emergency or environmental damage to people or the environment around the well; (3) to plug the well if the operator does not have the resources; and (4) to protect the public safety. The principle source of revenue for the fund was a \$50 well fee that was assessed operators of class 2 injection wells. Interest on revenue in the fund as well as penalties and permit fees assessed to drill an oil or gas well are also deposited in the fund.

For the 1998-99 biennial budget, \$100,000 per year was taken from the Fund to help finance the operations of the IDNR Division of Oil and Gas. For the 1999–01 biennial budget, an additional \$100,000 per year was taken from the Fund to help finance the operations of the IDNR Division of Oil and Gas. The Association protested the use of the money in the fund for purposes of the Division’s operations. The Association would like to see all moneys plus interest taken from the Fund and used to finance the IDNR to be repaid to the fund. The fund has a balance of about \$500,000. About \$150,000 is used each year to plug abandoned wells.

**8. Boating Laws and Licenses.** The Indiana Marina Association made the following recommendations. First, boat dealers should be able to use temporary tags as dealer tags. The state should develop user friendly dealer tags. Boat dealers need a system for speed titles as is available for cars. Boat dealers should be able to conduct hull identification number (HIN) or vehicle identification number (VIN) checks on dealer inventory. Currently, law enforcement officials must check the numbers. The out-of-state \$12 storage fee should be repealed because no one pays it. All boats and trailers should be titled. IDNR conservation officers should not issue tickets on violations if the law is not disclosed to the public via brochures.

Other issues related to boating were discussed, such as the overcrowding on lakes and IDNR enforcement.

**9. Department of Indiana Heritage.** Eight state entities are involved in the preservation of history, and proponents argue that it would make sense to combine these eight entities into one department. The IDNR has two divisions: the Division of Historic Preservation and the Division of the State Museum and Historic Sites. All memorials are under another administration. The Historic Landmarks Foundation believes that combining the entities will result in improved efficiency and, perhaps, a cost savings.

**10. Local Ordinances Affecting Hunters and Trappers.** State and federal entities regulate the trapping of animals and the practice of falconry. The Indiana Sportsmen’s Roundtable would like the state to prohibit local units from passing ordinances regulating trapping and falconry because it is already regulated. Some municipalities and counties are allegedly passing ordinances that are in violation of state law.

**11. The State of Indiana Rivers and Lakes Relative to Fisheries and Outdoor Recreation.** Charter Boat Captains were concerned about the lack of fish, particularly lake trout, available in Lake Michigan. A federal program, which restocks the fish, is designed to reintroduce lake trout to the area, not to provide a “put and take” program for anglers. Fishing in Lake Michigan is managed by four states and a Native American tribe. The Commission can not allow fishing in Indiana and not in other states involved in the Commission. The IDNR will not act unilaterally

and try to make a deal with the federal government to allow fishing only in Indiana.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management shared a study to determine how much fish people eat. The study was inspired by concerns about the water quality in the Great Lakes area.

The Hoosier Environmental Council recommended more notice and additional distribution of fish consumption advisories. The Council also recommends more testing on fish and the health of fisheries. The Council would like to see more regulation of mercury producing sources, such as coal fire power plants and incinerators where substances with mercury in them are burned. A decrease in pollution would result in a positive impact on the fishing industry. To have healthy outdoor recreation in order to help local economies, the state needs a healthy environment.

**12. Fees Associated with Participation in the Coal Mining Bond Pool.** The Indiana Coal Council asked the Committee to consider the fees that participants pay into the Coal Mining Bond Pool. Currently, the fees, set by statute, are deposited into the Coal Mining Bond Pool Fund. The Council suggested that when the fund reaches certain levels or when operators have demonstrated a good history that IDNR be given the authority to reduce the fees by rule, subject to review by the federal Office of Surface Mining.

**13. State Forest Inventory Program.** The Indiana Hardwood Lumberman's Association asked that the State support the State Forest Inventory Program. The inventory is used by state law makers to set policy and law, by state foresters as a management tool, by private industry, by other governments, and for private research. Environmental agencies and the media also use the data. The Inventory helps to determine if more trees are cut than are growing. The inventory also sheds light on wildlife habitat that may be harmed as well as species that live in the habitat. The first inventory was conducted in 1950. The next inventory was conducted seventeen years later. The next inventory was in 1986, or 19 years later. The next inventory was in 1997, 11 years after the previous inventory.

The federal Farm Bill changed the inventory to an annual program. However, the federal program changed too late for the state to make the necessary changes during the last session. The IDNR will need \$350,000 for the biennium to pay for the program: \$200,000 for the first year and \$150,000 annually thereafter.

**14. Tree Seedling Program.** Currently, in Indiana the demand for tree seedlings exceeds the supply from public and private sources. A few years ago the demand for tree seedlings reached a crisis state. Two years ago, the state sold 4.5 million. Last year, the IDNR sold 5.5 million. This year the IDNR anticipates selling 6 million. The IDNR nurseries, however, are not designed to produce 6 million seedlings, and they are working over capacity. The General Assembly has appropriated extra dollars, increased to \$280,000 for each of next two years to expand nursery production.

**15. Penalty for Killing an Endangered Species.** Under existing law, if a person knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly kills an endangered species, the person must pay a reimbursement fee over and above the fine. The fee is the same as the reimbursement fee for a rabbit, quail, or fish. The fee is \$20 for the first offense, and \$35 for each additional violation. The Indiana Sportsmen's Roundtable would like to see the reimbursement fee increased to \$500 for first



offense and \$1,000 for the second. It costs the IDNR more to replace the animals than the reimbursement fee. Some animals are sold for more money than the fines and assessments. Endangered species also have scientific value. The venom of a snake, for example, is currently being studied as medical treatment for breast cancer. Melvin Tuttle, an expert on bats, found that endangered bats fed on insects that were destroying the potato crop in Texas. Some argued that there are also moral reasons to protect not only endangered species but all species.

**16. Horse Trails.** The IDNR provided an overview of the policy and guidelines governing recreational horse trails as well as their locations on Indiana state properties. Many residents encouraged the IDNR to develop additional horse trails. However, federal ownership of certain IDNR lands as well as the size of the IDNR property may prohibit the installation of horse trails.

**17. Federal Audit of IDNR Fish and Wildlife Funds.** The Indiana Deer Hunters Association expressed its concern that the IDNR will not be reimbursed \$500,000 from the federal government due to questionable and undocumented costs submitted by the IDNR to the federal government for federal reimbursement. The revenue was collected from Indiana sportsmen and is now potentially lost for use on Indiana programs. The Deer Hunters Association recommended an immediate change in leadership of the Division of Fish and Wildlife and an additional detailed review to determine if the programs and services used as qualifying costs for federal money are of value to the sportsmen and wildlife of Indiana. The review should determine if federal money has been used for by the IDNR administration for non-sportsmen and non-wildlife related salaries. The Association also recommended the establishment of an oversight committee to monitor and approve the use of federal funds. Finally, the Association recommended that the IDNR should immediately purchase and implement an electronic point of sale licensing program.

The IDNR indicated that for the audit period from 1993-1996, the IDNR did not have sufficient documentation to receive reimbursement for \$500,000 for over a three-year period. The lack of reimbursement was the result of an accounting issue and not fraud. IDNR stressed that no programs were reduced as a result of the lack of receipt of federal money.

**18. Water Resource Management Program.** The Committee is required by law to oversee the Indiana Water Resource Management Program. IC 14-25-7 requires the IDNR to make a continuous assessment of water resources, an inventory, and a plan. The IDNR meets this requirement through various reports and studies. The law also requires the IDNR to inventory and register high water withdrawal facilities. Currently, 3,554 facilities are registered. Together they withdraw enough water to cover the entire state with five inches of water. The IDNR must also plan for water shortages. Studies are complete on minimum stream flow, and a water shortage plan has been developed. Current drought conditions in the state are being monitored. Conflicts between water users may lead to the need for a permit system to regulate water use. The IDNR conducts specialized water needs and/or use studies upon request.

**19. Local Regulation of Falconry and Trapping.** The Indiana Sportsmen's Roundtable provided two drafts that would prohibit local ordinances from regulating the ownership, possession, sale, transfer, or transportation of a raptor as long as the state meets federal falconry standards. A second proposal would prohibit local ordinances from regulating the trapping of wild animals

**20. Pay Scale for Support Staff at the Department of Natural Resources (IDNR).** The IDNR maintains a support staff of 180. The support staff are under the Unity Team bargaining unit. The State Personnel Department is in the process of studying and making pay adjustments, if necessary, for labor, trade, and craft personnel.

**21. Floodplains and Floodway Regulations.** Federal law requires that anyone constructing in a floodway must have a permit. The IDNR has tried to develop exemptions or criteria that would allow for a permit to construct in a floodway. The processing of applications takes from three to six months. Utilities have exemptions. The Division of Water is in the process of reorganizing in order to give more timely and more consistent information. The Division works with the federal government and advises communities on federal requirements. Kentucky uses federal standards which are more lenient than Indiana standards. In both states, businesses can rebuild in a floodway; however, the federal Flood Control Act prohibits construction of new homes in a floodway. A business can rebuild if the construction does not cause the flood level to increase by more than 1/100 of a foot.

**22. Other Issues.** The Committee heard other issues, such as the dumping of sewage into lakes and creeks, agricultural runoff, development around lakes, jurisdictional disputes, the operation of dams, the dissatisfaction with current low water levels, and the ever-increasing size and power of boats.

## **V. COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee made the following recommendations for introduction to the General Assembly:

**PD 3270** requires a person who wishes to record any interest in property that contains a burial ground or cemetery to record an accurate survey of that part of the property containing the burial ground or cemetery that shows the approximate location of all human remains situated on the property. Beginning January 1, 2003, the proposal provides penalties for failure to record this information.

The Committee recommended PD 3270 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**PD 3252** establishes a procedure for the transfer of property containing a burial ground or cemetery. The proposal requires the transferor of the property to deliver a disclosure document to the transferee before the transfer takes place. The proposal specifies the form that the disclosure must take and requires a disclosure document to be recorded with the county recorder. The proposal provides penalties for failure to deliver a disclosure document, for making a false statement in a disclosure document, and for failure to record a disclosure document.

The Committee recommended the PD 3252 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**PD 3387** provides that the Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology of the Department of Natural Resources may conduct a program to survey and record all cemeteries and burial grounds in each county in Indiana and may do this work alone or under an agreement with certain entities. The Division may accept gifts and grants for this work. The draft also allows for the establishment of a trust fund to be composed of gift and grant money.

The Committee recommended PD 3387 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**PD 3247** defines development plans and requires that these plans be submitted to the IDNR for approval according to standards established by rule that preserve and protect both the rights and interests of landowners and the sensitivity of human beings for treating human remains with respect and dignity. Penalties are provided for a person who disturbs the ground within 500 feet of a recorded burial ground or cemetery for the purpose of development without having an approved development plan or in violation of an approved plan. The draft removes the agricultural exemption for plan approval and reporting of burial artifacts and objects.

The Committee recommended the PD 3247 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed with the following changes. The agricultural exemption be retained. Persons would not be allowed to disturb the grounds for development within 100 feet of the burial grounds, and utilities would be allowed exemptions for the repair of certain existing equipment.

**PD 3533** provides for the regulation of trapping and raptors.

The Committee recommended PD 3533 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**PD 3246** provides that the Director of the Department of Natural Resources may reduce the per acre fee for surface coal mine operators that have participated in the surface coal mine reclamation bond pool for at least five years.

The Committee recommended PD 3246 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**PD 3531** provides an annual grant that counties may request based on the number of historic bridges in the county and subject to the amount appropriated from the State General Fund for historic bridge maintenance grants. The draft requires the county executive to use the grant money for the maintenance of historic bridges or covered bridges.

The Committee recommended PD 3531 by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**Allowing Municipalities to Pass Ordinances to Regulate Swimming.** The Committee recommended the concept of allowing municipalities to pass ordinances to regulate swimming by a vote of five in favor and none opposed.

**Final Report of the Committee.** The final report was approved by a vote of five in favor and none opposed on the condition that the October 25th work of the Committee be included.

## WITNESS LIST

George Aldred, President, Indiana Society of Paleontology  
Wanda Aldred, Martin County Genealogical Society  
Larry Allen, Director, Division of Law Enforcement,  
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)  
Doug Allman, Indiana Deer Hunters Association  
Mary Jane Baldwin, Bloomington, Indiana, Monroe County  
Jack Briles, Briles Masonry  
The Honorable Sheila Brillson, Mayor, Michigan City  
Bob Bullard, Engineer and Project Manager, AECON, Inc.  
Jean Burke, Clark County  
Gary Cargile, International Paper Company, representing the  
Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association (IHLA)  
Margaret Cars, Secretary, Indiana Association of Paleontology  
Vicki Carson, IHLA  
Dennis Clark, Chief, Water Quality Standards Section, Office of Water Management, Indiana  
Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)  
David Coed, Audubon Society  
Pat and Paul Coffman, Coffman Farms, Borden  
Tom Cooper, Charter Boat Captain  
Jack Costello, Deputy Director, IDNR  
Marsh Davis, Community Services Director, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
Pat Donahue, Michigan City  
Frankie Belcher Eads  
Paul Ehret, Deputy Director IDNR  
Greg Ellis, Attorney, IDNR  
Burney Fischer, State Forester, IDNR  
David Foster, Bloomington, Indiana  
Sean Gallagher, Indiana Oil and Gas Association  
Darrel Garbacik, Recreation Director, Michigan City Parks and Recreation  
Jim Gergrack, Indiana Chapter of the Wildlife Society  
Larry Gray, Jefferson County  
Mike Hampel, Hoosier COHO Club  
Pete Hanson, Charter Boat Captain  
Bill Hayden, Sierra Club, Izzak Walton League, and the Save the Dunes Council  
Jim Hebenstreit, Assistant Director, IDNR Division of Water  
Matt Hopper, Legislative Liaison, Indiana Department of Health  
Ben Hubbard, Program Director, Division of Forestry, IDNR  
Bill James, Chief of Fisheries, IDNR  
Holly Jenks, LaPorte County Pioneer Cemetery Commission  
Rick Jones, State Archeologist, Division of Historic Preservation, IDNR  
Priscilla Kelly, Chair of the Southwest Indiana Brine Coalition  
Kathy Kirlson, Northern Indiana Resident  
Steve Knowles, Property Manager, Falls of the Ohio State Park  
Chuck Lentine, Michiana Charter Boat Captain  
Jim Mack, Miami County  
Larry Macklin, Director, IDNR

Tim Maloney, Hoosier Environmental Council  
Lois Mauk, INPCRP  
Pat McGuffey, IHLA  
Dick Mercier, Indiana Sportsmen's Roundtable  
John Molitor, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
Dr. John Moser, Purdue University  
Nat Noland, Indiana Coal Council  
Keith Norwalk, President, Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana  
Phil Ohmit., Hoosier Conservation Alliance  
The Honorable Scott Pelath, State Representative  
Joanne Phillips, Camper  
Ed Picorny, Michigan City Resident  
David Pierce, Hamilton County Deer Farmer  
Nick Poulike, Lake Michigan Charter Boat Association  
Dick Pracket, Michigan City Charter  
Kathy Quimbach, Program Director, Public Affairs, IDNR  
Clara E. Rider, Carroll County Commissioner  
Dennis Roller, Northern Indiana Resident  
Al Schelker, Indiana Marina Association  
LaMar Schrock, Northern Indiana Resident  
Spence Schnaitter, IDNR Assistant Director  
Stephen Sellers, Director of Public Information, IDNR  
Amy Shaeffer, Purdue University  
Dennis Swager President, Indiana Oil and Gas Association  
Dave Sobecki, Camper  
Susan Thurston, Owen County  
Dave Vice, Deputy Director, IDNR  
John Walters, Fayette County, INPCRP  
John Welker, Northern Indiana Resident  
Travis Whorl, Indiana Association of Counties  
Doug Wickersham , Property Manager, Indiana Dunes State Park  
Reid Williamson, President, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana  
Ronald Yagelski, Charter Boat Captains  
Paula Yeager, Indiana Wildlife Federation  
Terry Zeller, Superintendent of Michigan City Parks